Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 41, BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 42, *of* VOL. II.] SATURDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 4, 1790. [WHOLE No. 452.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XIX.—CONTINUED.

Mais l'un et l'autre Guiſe ont eu moins de ſcrupule.
Ces chefs ambitieux d'un peuple trop credule,
Couvrant leurs intérêts de l'intérêt des cieux
Ont conduit dans le piège un peuple furieux.

THE firſt meaſure adviſed by Dandelot and the Vidame de Chartres, was that a large number of thoſe who profeſſed the Proteſtant religion, ſhould aſſemble and preſent themſelves without arms at court, to petition the King for liberty of conſcience, the public exerciſe of their religion, and permiſſion to have temples for that purpoſe. Davila, the Catholic and Italian, has recorded in this place, all the party exaggeration of his miſtreſs and the Guiſes. He ſays that if the petition of the Proteſtants was ſeverely and haughtily rejected, as it indubitably would be, they were to march immediately troops aſſembled ſecretly from all the Provinces; that theſe ſhould ſuddenly appear under different leaders who ſhould be appointed for them, that finding the King unguarded and the court without defence, they were to maſſacre the duke of Guiſe and the Cardinal of Lorrain, with all their creatures; and oblige the King to declare, regent and lieutenant-general of the kingdom, the Prince of Condé, who ſhould grant them a ceſſation of puniſhment and liberty of conſcience. It was believed at the time and publiſhed, that the chiefs of the conſpiracy, had given ſecret orders, if every thing ſucceded to their wiſhes, to put to the ſword the Queen-mother, the King himſelf, and his brothers, that the crown in this way might deſcend to the Princes of Bourbon. But Davila himſelf acquits them of this attrocious accuſation, by adding, that none of the accomplices having avowed this horrible deſign, neither when on the rack, nor of their own accord, but all on the contrary having formally denied it, I cannot relate it as a fact. We know very well that fame, aided by the vain terrors of the people, and the malignity of the great, takes a pleaſure in magnifying objects to infinity.

The plan being thus concerted among the conſpirators, they divided the provinces and employments, among the principal Calviniſts, that the execution might be attended with as much order and ſecrecy as poſſible. Barri, de la Renaudie aſſumed the principal part, and put himſelf at the head of the enterprize. This was a perſon celebrated for his travels and adventures. His wit and courage had acquired him credit among the Huguenots. He wanted neither ſpirit to undertake nor vivacity to execute. The diſarrangement of his fortune had reduced him to the alternative of procuring himſelf a better condition by ſome daring attempt, or of terminating his misfortunes by a ſudden death. Although iſſued from the firſt nobility of Perigord, he had wandered long in different countries, and had at length taken refuge in Geneva, where by his ſubtilty he had acquired ſome conſideration. Such was the birth and character of the principal leader of the conſpiracy, who was ſoon followed by a great number of aſſociates, ſome excited by a zeal for religion, others by the attractions of novelty, and others ſimply by that natural inquietude, which never permits the French to languiſh in idleneſs.

La Renaudie confided to the chiefs among them, the care of aſſembling their partizans and conducting them to the rendezvous. The intelligence with which he diſtributed provinces, introduced a kind of order into this confuſion. Caſtelneau had the department of Gaſcony, Mazers that of Bearn, Dumeſnil that of Limoſin, Mirabeau that of Saintonge, Coueville, Picardy; Mourans, Provence; Maligni, Champaine; Saint-Marie, Normandy; and Montejean, Brittany: all famous for courage, diſtinguiſhed by their nobility, and conſidered in their cities and cantons, as heads of the party. Theſe factionaries, after having aſſembled at Nantes, a city of Brittany, ſome under the pretext of a lawſuit, and others under that of a marriage, repaired with great diligence to the poſts which were aſſigned them. In a few days, and with admirable ſecrecy, they there gained an infinite number of perſons of all conditions, ready to ſacrifice their lives for an enterprize, which their preachers aſſured them tended to the advantage and tranquility of the ſtate.

(To be continued.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourt of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for the relief of the perſons therein mentioned or deſcribed.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the regiſter of the treaſury ſhall, and is hereby required to grant unto Sarah, the widow of the late major-general Earl of Stirling, who died in the ſervice of the United States, a certificate to entitle her to a ſum equal to an annuity for ſeven years half pay of a major-general, to commence as from the fourteenth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, in conformity to the act of the late Congreſs, paſſed on the twenty-fourth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; the amount for which the ſaid certificate is to be granted, to be aſcertained by the ſecretary of the treaſury, and on ſimilar principles as other debts of the United States are liquidated and certified.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid regiſter ſhall grant unto Frances Eleanor Laurens, the orphan daughter of the late lieutenant colonel John Laurens, who was killed whilſt in the ſervice of the United States, a certificate to entitle her to a ſum equal to an annuity for ſeven years half pay of a lieutenant-colonel, to commence as from the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, according to the act of the late Congreſs of the twenty-fourth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; the amount for which the ſaid certificate is to be granted, to be aſcertained by the ſecretary of the treaſury in manner aforeſaid.

And whereas no proviſion hath heretofore been made for diſcharging the arrears of penſions due to officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and ſoldiers, who were wounded and diſabled whilſt in the ſervice of the United States: Therefore,

Be it further enacted, That each of the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, who were ſo wounded and diſabled, and who are now placed on the books in the office of the ſecretary for the department of war, as a penſioner, or to be ſo placed in conformity to any law of this Congreſs, ſhall receive from the regiſter of the treaſury, who is hereby required to grant the ſame, a certificate, to be liquidated and ſettled in ſuch manner as the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhall direct, for a ſum equal to the penſion annually due to him, to commence from the time he became entitled thereto, or from the time to which the ſame had been paid, as the caſe may be, which ſhall be aſcertained and certified by the ſaid ſecretary for the department of war, and which annuity ſhall be liquidated to the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, from which day the United States have aſſumed the payment of the penſions certified by the ſeveral ſtates. And in caſe of the death of any perſon ſo entitled, the certificate ſhall paſs to his heirs or legal repreſentative or repreſentatives.

And be it further enacted, That the widow or orphan of each officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier who was killed or died whilſt in the ſervice of the United States, and who is now placed on the books in the office of the ſaid ſecretary, as entitled to a penſion, by virtue of any act of the ſaid late Congreſs, or any law of this Congreſs, and for whom proviſion has not been made by any ſtate, and to whom any arrears of ſuch penſion are due, and which have ariſen prior to the ſaid fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſhall receive a certificate therefor in like manner, and on the ſame principles, as certificates are by this act directed to be given to officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, who were wounded or diſabled as aforeſaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE ELEVENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

RESOLVED *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all ſurveys of lands in the Weſtern Territory made under the direction of the late geographer, Thomas Hutchins, agreeable to contracts for part of the ſaid lands, made with the late Board of Treaſury, be returned to, and perfected by the Secretary of the Treaſury, ſo as to compleat the ſaid contracts: And that the ſaid Secretary be, and is hereby authoriſed to direct the making and compleating any other ſurveys that remain to be made, ſo as to comply on the part of the United States with the ſeveral contracts aforeſaid, in conformity to the terms thereof.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE TWELFTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

ORIGIN OF *CARDS.*

CARDS were invented in the reign of Charles VI. king of France, to amuſe him during the intervals of that diſorder which conducted him to the grave. The world would have ſuffered no loſs, had his majeſty been ſuffered to die in peace without this invention.

PARIS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

June 19.

A Deputation was received from the conquerors of the Baſtile: The aſſembly decreed, "that each conqueror of the Baſtile ſhould, in the name of the Aſſembly, receive a ſuit of cloaths and arms complete, with his name inſcribed on the ſabre, and a mark of diſtinction put on the coat."

M. Alexander de Lameth informed the Aſſembly, that a deputation was coming to Paris from French Comte and Alſace, which countries were repreſented by ſlaves chained round the pedeſtals of ſtatues. He then moved, that all ſuch ſymbols of ſervitude ſhould be removed.

This motion was ſeconded with a further demand, that, as a conſequence of the declared Rights of Man—the titles of Duke, Marquis, Count, &c. be ſuppreſſed.

M. de Foucault enquired how the Aſſembly would recompenſe the ſoldiers of the Bands of Piedmont, to whom Henry II. gave letters of Nobility in theſe words—"I make you noble, and count, for having ſaved the ſtate."

The Marquis de la Fayette replied, "We would put down that John or Thomas had ſaved the ſtate."

M. Alex. de Lameth obſerved that Duke, Count and Marquis, did not ſound better than Charles Fox, George Waſhington, or Benjamin Franklin.

After a violent debate, and much oppoſition, the Aſſembly at laſt paſſed two decrees, which were in ſubſtance—

"The National Aſſembly, at the approach of the great day of the General Confederation, wiſhing to ſet all the French the example of fraternity, decrees, That the ſymbols of ſervitude at the foot of the ſtatues of the Kings in the capital, ſhall be immediately deſtroyed.

"The National Aſſembly, conſidering that hereditary Nobility cannot ſubſiſt in a free ſtate, enacts in conſequence, that the titles of Duke, Count, Marquis, Baron, Excellency, Greatneſs, Abbe, and the like, ſhall be aboliſhed. and that all the citizens ſhall take, in future, their family and patronymick names; that no one ſhall in future cauſe liveries to be worn, or take a coat of arms; that incenſe ſhall no longer be burnt in the temples, unleſs in honor of the Divinity; that the title of Monſeigneur ſhall not be given to any individual or body; but at the ſame time, no injury ſhall be offered, under pretence of executing the preſent decree, to property, or to public or private monuments, nor ſhall any one be forced to lay aſide his liveries in Paris till the 14th of July, and in the Provinces till the expiration of three months."

JUNE 25.

A deputation was introduced of 863 conquerors of the Baſtile, with Mr. Bailly at their head. Theſe brave fellows, finding that the honorable decree paſſed in their favor by the Aſſembly had excited the envy of their fellow citizens, and the enemies of the commonweal were making uſe of this opportunity to diſturb the public peace, generouſly declined the advantages to which they were entitled, rather than occaſion any diſturbance.

The meeting was terminated by a decree, expreſſed in theſe terms:

The National Aſſembly, affected with the noble patriotiſm of the brave citizens who conquered the Baſtile, accepts the renunciation of the diſtinctions which had been granted them by the decree of the 19th inſt. The National Aſſembly farther decrees, that there ſhall be made in the verbal proceſs the moſt honourable mention of their generous ſacrifice.

LONDON, June 30.

Mr. Major, one of the King's meſſengers, arrived laſt night at the Secretary of State's Office, with diſpatches from Mr. Fitzherbert at Madrid.

A Council was immediately held; and if any thing can be inferred from the proceedings of the night, and the preſent ſituation of affairs, the hopes of peace ſeem farther removed than ever.

There was no accompanying meſſenger to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador; but agreeable to the courteſy of the times, Mr. Major was entruſted with diſpatches for his Excellency the Marquis del Campo alſo; and, from every circumſtance that has ſince tranſpired, the rupture that was before only dreaded, ſeems now no longer problematical.

PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS
ON THE LATE
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, &c.
CONTINUATION.

THE moſt effectual means ſhould be inſtantly purſued to check this growing miſchief; and perhaps none could be better than re-eſtabliſhing the obſolete practice of iſſuing *general warrants*, at the diſcretion of the ſecretary of ſtate. If there ſhould ſtill remain any abſurd prejudices againſt the name, let them be called *lettres de cachet*. A late eminent magiſtrate recommended the adoption of this meaſure, with great force of reaſoning, and unanſwerable argument, in order to check the migration of our manufacturers, and and the export of our *ſpinning-jennys*; but now the French revolution, and the wiſe extenſion of our exciſe laws, have made it not only prudent, but abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of the empire. The preſent member for Middleſex has a glorious opportunity of making the *amende honorable* to his king, country, and conſtituents, by bringing in a bill to *legalize* general warrants, or *lettres de cachet*. Let the commons paſs it, and the lords will not venture to throw it out. The daring menaces of the tobacconiſts, in their evidence, may ſerve as a preamble to the act; and a ſpecial clauſe may be inſerted to ſuſpend the pernicious operation of the *habeas corpus* act for ſeven years; and at the end of that time it will be totally forgot.

In ſhort, the expediency of ſtrengthening the arm of executive power is univerſally admitted; and as we have hitherto derived all our riches, glory, and happineſs, by keeping up a cordial enmity, and provoking rivalſhip between us and France, by a total diverſity of laws, opinions, and conſtitution; let us ſtill, with patriotic pertinacity, adhere to our old ſyſtem, and we may yet bid defiance to all our enemies, foreign and domeſtic. On this principle, the following hints may be of uſe.—

Let the whole of the Britiſh revenue be farmed to that great *comptroller* of finance, Monſ. C.—Let a royal *imprimatur* be eſtabliſhed; (nibbling at the newſpapers, by forbidding them to be *lent*, is a nugatory policy;) let both houſes of convocation meet to recommend lotteries, and his Majeſty's proclamation for the reformation of manners; let them appoint a committee, (Doctor H. in the chair) to cite, degrade, and deprive ſuch of the clergy of their benefices who ſhall preſume to ſupport any of the preſent members of the houſe of commons, at the next general election, who voted for a repeal of the teſt act; let them examine, and ſentence to the flames, all publications of an immoral tendency, and commit the authors, printers, and readers to Newgate; let the ſchiſm bill, which expired on the 1ſt of Auguſt 1714, be revived; let the authority of the biſhops' court be extended, and no appeal allowed from their deciſions, except to heaven. Something of this ſort has been already done, juſt ſufficient to provoke the animadverſions of Doctor Price; and what more can be ſaid in praiſe of adminiſtration?

Even you, Sir, muſt acknowledge that I ſpread no falſe alarms, when we are at this moment menaced with a reſtoration of the pagan divinities. The Pantheon may receive the gods of Greece and Rome; and perhaps we may ſee the worſhip which has been very lately aboliſhed at Iſernia, revived at Ranelagh. Our youth are early initiated into the myſteries of the heathen mythology, and have too ſtrong a propenſity to kneel at the ſhrine of Venus, and pour out libations to Bacchus. In ſhort, the revolution in France, the ſpirit of the diſſenters, and the licentious wiſh of a platonic philoſopher, ſtrike me with the utmoſt horror. The approaching calamities of Britain lie heavy on my heart. At all events, I ſhall endeavor to act with fortitude and reſignation:

"Such in thoſe moments, as in the paſt,
"O ſave my country, Heaven, ſhall be my laſt."

But a conſideration of the utmoſt importance yet remains. The dangerous revolt of the military, on whom the ſtability and glory of the French monarchy reſted, has excited my indignation, and almoſt driven me to deſpair. If ſoldiers once preſume to conſider themſelves as citizens, to enter into any diſcuſſion and diſtinctions on this invidious ſubject, there will be no uſe in keeping up thoſe large ſtanding armies, to which modern governments owe their brilliancy and power.—No ſimilar inſtance has happened ſince the year 1688. "James drew out his army," ſays Lord Bolinbroke, "but in vain, for it was an Engliſh one." Louis did not draw out his army, for it was no longer a French one! And thus kings have been deſerted, and delivered up into the hands of their revolted ſubjects, and a fatal revolution brought about in France and England, by the ſhameful defection of the troops. But an extenſion of the evil is ſtill to be dreaded, and has already taken effect. Papers, called *le Soldat Patriotique*, are diſperſed among the military on the continent, exciting the privates of every battalion to mutiny; and tauntingly aſking them, whether they are not degraded, by ſubmitting to the caprice of puerile *ariſtocrats*, who are wiſely commiſſioned by their ſovereign to drill and chaſtiſe them into military diſcipline, by the magical effects of a *rattan*?—Theſe inflammatory addreſſes have already had ſuch a fatal operation, that I queſtion whether a German prince could now induce his troops, by double pay, to fulfil a contract with *us* or Spain, if the flame of rebellion ſhould ſpread to her colonies in South America, or to the Iſle of Man.

On the whole, Sir, I own myſelf terrified at the very idea of innovation. The fermentation of democracy, begun in France, may extend here, and excite a fatal change in our tempers and diſpoſitions. Your philoſophical purſuits incline you to be leſs tremblingly apprehenſive; you falſely conclude from analogy, that our conſtitution may be improved by impregnating it with a new principle, as you have given common water the ſpirit and flavor of Pyrmont, by a lucky infuſion of fixed air. But the ancients were wiſely, and even timidly circumſpect on this eſſential point of policy. The kings and ephori of Sparta have juſtly merited and obtained the praiſes of all poſterity, for iſſuing a decree againſt Timotheus, and fining him, for adding another ſtring to the harp. Thoſe profound judges of human nature inſtantly perceived that the laws and conſtitutions of Lycurgus would ſoon be deſpiſed, and rendered obſolete, by the wanton vibrations excited in the ears of their ſober and uncorrupted youth, by this unconſtitutional ſtring. They expreſsly ſay, "He has given to our muſic an effeminate and artificial dreſs, inſtead of the plain and orderly one in which it has hitherto appeared; rendering melody infamous, by compoſing in the *chromatic*, inſtead of the *enharmonic*. Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that Timotheus be baniſhed from our city, that men may be warned for the future not to introduce any *innovation* into Sparta!"

I only quote this very ſingular hiſtorical anecdote, to convince our ſelf-opinionated, ſceptical reformers, that nothing was deemed trifling by the wiſdom of antiquity, which could in the ſlighteſt degree tend to any alteration in the government.

In the preſent wildneſs of political ſpeculation in France, I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if ſome declaiming demagogue propoſed the eating of raw fleſh, *a la mode d'Abyſſinie*, in order to keep up the rage and violence of the commons in unabated vigor. An act of the National Aſſembly (conſidering their unhappy influence) would ſoon make this ſavage cuſtom faſhionable, under the fallacious pretence of reducing the price of wood; and rendering one article of the commercial treaty of no effect, by preventing the importation of coals. This barbarous nutriment would ſoon be reliſhed here, as we have always had a propenſity to that ſort of food; and would infallibly produce every atrocious act of ferocity which has already deſolated that devoted land.

As the paſſions, taſte and appetites, principally originate from the phyſical properties of our diet, our virtues and vices may be traced to the ſame ſource, and improved, or counteracted, by a moral regimen. This ſentiment is neither new nor paradoxical; it has been already elucidated with philoſophic truth and poetical beauty, by one of our moſt elegant and pleaſing poets:

"Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
"Upon the ſtrength of water gruel?
"But who ſhall ſtand his rage and force,
"If firſt he rides, then eats his horſe."

The cruelty or mildneſs of animals depends on their either being graminivorous or carnivorous; man, by his dignified nature, enjoys the optional privilege of being either; but as he is alſo diſtinguiſhed by enjoying the ſuperior faculty of *cooking*, the direful effects of a raw-fleſh diet is counteracted by this humane refinement. The Hindoos are meek, gentle, uncommonly patient, and ſubmit to every act of extortion and rapine, with aſtoniſhing compoſure, and the moſt laudable reſignation. Our countrymen, who, by their travels and indefatigable reſearches, have acquired a perfect and accurate knowledge of Indoſtan, all agree (however they may differ on other points) in giving the natives this very amiable character, and univerſally aſcribe it to their ſimple vegetable diet. This phyſical principle is ſo well underſtood, that the fighting *caſts* are compelled to eat fleſh, as an eſſential part of military diſcipline; otherwiſe they would ſoon loſe their courage and the *eſprit de corps*, and meanly degenerate into the tameneſs of mere citizens.

I could adduce ſtrong reaſons for throwing out this alarming hint, and have now in my poſſeſſion letters from a leading member of the National Aſſembly, to prove that this horrid ſcheme is in agitation. The vanity of Frenchmen induces them to think, that as they have long given the *ton, en fait de manger*, the moſt ariſtocratic people in Europe (even Spaniards and Germans) will ſoon eat themſelves into a republican frenzy, as they will be ſtimulated by a freſh incentive at every meal. This is the favorite project of our reſtleſs and ambitious rivals at preſent, who ſtill vainly flatter themſelves with the hope of eſtabliſhing a ſhocking ſyſtem of univerſal democracy, by this infamous expedient. Our beſt preſervative, in ſuch an emergency, would be a general teſt act, depriving every man of the rights and privileges of a citizen, beſides ſubjecting him to a fine, at the diſcretion of the judges, and impriſonment till it was paid, who did not produce and lodge a certificate weekly at the exciſe-office, ſigned by the rector, curate, and churchwardens of the pariſh, certifying his exact compliance with the obligatory clauſes of the ſaid act, *to wit*, "That A. or B. had duly and regularly eaten his fleſh or fiſh, either boiled, roaſted, baked, broiled, or fryed." Yet I am fully perſuaded, that you, Sir, and your brethren, the diſſenters, would ſtill remain ſtubborn and refractory, and factiouſly complain of this ſalutary reſtraint, as a new grievance, and again expatiate on the natural and abſtract rights of man, to eat his meat according to his own whim, either raw or roaſted. *To be continued.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, July 29.

The Amendments to the Funding Bill under conſideration.

THE houſe having agreed to inſert *ſeven* years in lieu of *ten* inſiſted on by the Senate, as the time at the expiration of which, intereſt on the deferred part of the debt ſhould commence; it was moved that the houſe ſhould recede.

This motion was oppoſed by Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Ames; Mr. Sherman, Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Stone and Mr. Sedgwick, ſupported the motion.

Mr. Ames obſerved that it gave him great ſatisfaction when he reflected that the houſe through the long diſcuſſion of this important ſubject had diſcovered an uniform diſpoſition to ſupport the public faith; not an inſtance in our conduct I believe (ſaid he) has occurred, through the whole courſe of this buſineſs at which we have cauſe to bluſh; this firmneſs and conſiſtency has reflected the greateſt honor on the houſe—and I would fondly hope, lays a happy foundation for the public mind to reſt upon. He then offered ſome general obſervations on the immutability of public juſtice, the ſacredneſs of public contracts—and applying the principles to the propoſition of the Senate inſiſted that it was a manifeſt and glaring violation of the contract between the government and its creditors, and a departure from principle; for the Senate have agreed to the rate of redemption, viz. 8 pr. cent. pr. annum, agreeable to the firſt part of the amendment propoſed by the Houſe: the time for the commencement of intereſt, ſeven years, ought to follow of courſe.

He then ſhewed the operation of the propoſition adopted by the Senate, and by calculations he had made, it would, he ſaid, deprive the creditors of 18 pr. cent. of their deferred capital. He enlarged on the preſent and probable rate of intereſt, and from various deductions he ſhewed that the original propoſition in the Secretary's report was more conſonant to juſtice than any ſubſtitute which had been offered; and as that which the houſe had agreed to deviated leſs from it than that modified by the Senate, he hoped for theſe and other reaſons, which he offered, that the houſe would not recede, but inſiſt on their amendment, and requeſt a conference.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid that the ſubject now before the houſe was of all others the moſt important, and that about which men of the moſt pure intentions might be ſuppoſed moſt to differ, without the imputation of improper motives. To this body was referred the important and arduous taſk of providing for an immenſe debt, to do this in ſuch manner as to give ſatisfaction, an infinite variety of circumſtances attending the creation of the debt, and what had been the operations with and upon it, were to be contemplated. The houſe had not only to determine what they ought to do, but they were alſo to gueſs what they could do.—What were the reſources of the country, and the abilities of the government under theſe circumſtances? He feared that the ſpeculations of the cloſet, had produced ſyſtems, which prevented a ſpirit of accommodation and conceſſion, which he believed was never more neceſſary. He beſought gentlemen to reflect, that the utmoſt degree of certainty they could obtain that they were right, was a conjecture that they were ſo. Under theſe circumſtances, he hoped that gentlemen would compaſſionate the circumſtances of their country; he begged them to reflect that the commercial capital of this country was diverted to objects not only unproductive of any benefit to the community, but deſtructive of its moſt important intereſts; that the paſſion of avarice, the moſt ſordid of any which can poſſeſs the human heart, was now raging to a pitch, of which the hiſtory of our country afforded no precedent. Men not only ſpeculated in the funds, but they gambled even in contracts of ſpeculation; bargains reſpecting the debt were ſold in the market almoſt as frequently as the debt itſelf.—He aſked if it was not the duty of every good man to exert himſelf to relieve this country from the effects of this unhappy ſituation. He obſerved that the difference in value between the proviſion propoſed by the Senate, and that heretofore adopted by the Houſe, was about one twelfth part. Temperate reflection he believed would prevent on this account one moment's pertinacious adherence to the conjectural calculations of the houſe.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid that his colleague (Mr. A.) had jealouſly contended that the amendment of the Senate was a departure from principle—this he did not underſtand to be the caſe. The Secretary had attached to his propoſition for which this was a ſubſtitute, a quality of irredeemability; the houſe had varied this propoſition—the Senate have done the ſame. Whether any or which of theſe calculations were right, no gentleman could with certainty predict. They are dependant on future events, known only to that being who had the ſupreme controul of them. He never could comprehend how this irredeemability, the worſt quality in the opinion of the people of this country annexed to the terms of the loan, could juſtly be conſidered as an equivalent for that part of the debt of which the creditor was to be deprived for it. Notwithſtanding he had always conſidered this as a principle underſtood by few, and deſired by none—yet from a diſpoſition to accommodate to the opinions of others, he had acceded to it; becauſe without ſuch a ſpirit of accommodation, every effort to effect the funding of the debt, would be found vain and ineffectual.—He wiſhed other gentlemen would be equally diſpoſed to conciliate; and he had no doubt but a majority would; for he would not ſuppoſe that they would endanger the loſs of the accompliſhment of the great buſineſs we had ſo long and painfully labored to effect—becauſe a majority in the other houſe, who had an equal right with them to think and act for themſelves, were not diſpoſed to reſort to their ſtandard of truth.

EXTINCTION OF TITLES.

PRINCE, Duke and Marquis, Count and Abbé,
Are TITLES lately grown so shabby,
The people will no more respect e'm,
E'en Noblemen themselves reject e'm—
For by the magic of a sound,
The world has been in fetters bound,
To keep all future evil from us,
Our safety lies in TIM and THOMAS.
Hail happy age—long since foretold,
That turns all baser coin to *gold*:
Hail deep humility of spirit,
That forms a common stock of merit;
Assigns the *same* exalted station
To him who *saves*, or *sinks*, a nation.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 4.

INTELLIGENCE received by the GRANTHAM PACKET, which arrived here on Thursday in 49 days from FALMOUTH.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, JUNE 27.

A DEPUTATION from the inhabitants of Avignon informed the assembly that they had emancipated themselves from the tyranny and superstition they had so long groaned under, and came to throw themselves into the arms of France and be incorporated with its citizens.—The address was received with great pleasure.

The conduct of M. de Mirabeau was then the subject of deliberation—he was charged by the deputies of the City of Perpignan with a design to set the city by the ears.

M. de Mirabeau made his appearance at the bar; and used his utmost endeavours to invalidate the charges against him: His defence, tho it disproved some of the allegations, did not appear on the whole to be compleat—A decision was deferred.

JUNE 29.

The Assembly took the situation of the island of Tobago into consideration, and ordered relief to the sufferers by the late fire.

A short decree was passed on motion of Mr. Target, postponing the nomination of a commander in chief of the National Guard at Versailles, till the decree for the organization of the National Guards is passed.

Several of the members delivered up their patents of nobility, and the insignia of their respective orders and ranks.

LONDON, July 10.

The Marquis de la Fayette has lately performed an act, which has deservedly acquired him much popularity. He made a motion in the Assembly, that the command of the national troops was too great a trust to be entirely vested in one person.—The motion was adopted by the Senate. The Marquis, therefore, so far from being appointed Grand Prevot, is not near so great a man as before. He now commands only a part of the national forces.

The Queen of Spain's party, which is much the strongest, are determined, as is generally understood, on a war. The King's party see the necessity of arming, but wish to protract giving any answer to England.

The signal for war it is supposed will be given by the King of Prussia, and intelligence of his having commenced hostilities against Austria, is every hour expected.

The Prince lost between eight and ten thousand pounds ot Ascott Races, the greatest part of which was betted against Mr. Fox's Sea gull. The Prince is said to have been so irritated against some of the jockeys for unfair play, as to have declared, he will never make another bett on Ascott Race Ground.

The British fleet was in port 7 July; on which day the Dutch squadron of 10 sail, 8 of the line, arrived at St. Hellens under the command of Mon. le Chevalier de Kingsbergen.

The Ferret Sloop of War arrived at Falmouth from Gibraltar on the 20 June saw 35 Pendants flying in harbor of Cadiz—of that number 18 Ships were of the line.

Dispatches have again been received from Lieut. Riou of the Guardian, which put it beyond doubt that he had reached the Cape.

Warsaw June 12: The second of this month the City of Lissa was destroyed by fire. The whole, excepting 12 houses was swept away by the flames.

The Swedes are pushing the war against the Russians with great ardor—and have been generally successful.

The demolition of the Bastile cost 200,000 livres: The materials sold have produced hardly 36,000.

Agreeable to orders from the National Assembly, the Nunneries in France have been visited and inspected—and the result is that the most humiliating remains of bigotry ignorance and superstion are found to exist in those receptacles.

A strong democratic spirit has discovered itself in some late resolutions passed by the Diet of Hungary—They have annihilated all distinction between their upper and lower house of assembly.

Frequent skirmishes take place between the Austrians and Patriots in the low countries—in which great numbers are killed on both sides: The posts of the Patriots according to a late survey ordered by the Congress of the states are said to be in excellent order.

The seventeenth June—nothing decisive respecting Spain had transpired: Mr. Fitzherbert was then negociating at the Court of Madrid.

A severe action has taken place between the Austrians and Turks; which terminated in the defeat of the latter. The Austrians were commanded by General Spleny: The Turks rallied several times but were finally driven off the field—the Austrians lost 28 officers.

Mr. Fitzherbert had his first audience of the King of Spain the 12 June: The same day he dispatched a messenger to the Court of Great-Britain.

The King of Hungary has assembled an army of 150,000 men on the frontiers of Prussia.

Accounts from Leghorn mention that the white and red cockade has been assumed by the people of that city—the Churches broke open; great disorders prevailed, and many lives were lost; the tumult was appeased by the governors sending off to the court of Vienna a statement of the demands of the people.

The monster, alias the person who has been a terror to the females of the City of London for several months, by cutting and maiming women in the Streets, has been tried, and found guilty; the person turns out to be one Renwick Williams—several other indictments are yet pending against him—judgment is respited to December sessions.

A SURPRISING INSTANCE OF SLEEP WALKING.

A person dreamt that he was catching birds In the morning he found a whole nest of swallows in his bed. He had, in the night mounted an high ladder, and taken the birds under the eve of the house.

Extract of a letter from London, July 2.

"The greatest number of new members will be returned for the next parliament that ever was known: This is occasioned by the debates on the repeal of the Test Act. The established Clergy have made the most extraordinary exertions to displace the friends to the repeal of that act.—Our fleet is yet in port.

From the political Magazine for June 1790.

A pamphlet published in France, upon the present rupture, contains the following very reasonable proposition—"That neither Spain by the Pope's bull—nor England by the right of prior discovery, has obtained any sovereignty at Nootka Sound.

"The property of the district, says the writer, is in the inhabitants—and their permission to the English to settle, constitutes a claim, against which Spain has nothing to offer."

No exception being made from the Prince of the blood to the Abbe, in the Decree of the National Assembly which abolishes all Titles—the Duke of Orleans is now *M. Bourbon*, and the French Ambassador is no longer Count, but M. *Luzerne*.

It would be an immense saving of time, paper, ink, &c. &c. to abolish titles, distinctions, forms, etiquette, levees, drawing rooms, balls, courts, parties, &c. &c. in Great Britain: These form the great volume of contents to all the newspaper publications, and from which scarcely one important idea is ever gleaned.

The late grand Visir Hassan Pacha is succeeded by the Gov. of Widin, who has already discovered a pacific disposition.

Mrs. Macauley Graham intends to write the life of Dr. FRANKLIN.

Copy of a letter sent by M. de St. Priest to M. Cherrin chief genealogist of the Crown of France.

PARIS, June 4, 1790.

"The King has enjoined me, Sir, to inform you that His Majesty does not intend you shall receive any longer the genealogical titles usually remitted to you, by those who aspire to be presented to him: You will conform to his Majesty's order. (Signed) ST. PRIEST.

This short note will make an epoch in the monarchy of France: His Majesty by this gives another proof of his approbation of the principles of the New Constitution.

BOSTON, August 28.

CORRESPONDENCIES.

There are almost innumerable candidates in this State for Federal Representatives.—But it is generally believed, that the people feel the necessity there is, in order that the work well begun should be well finished, and that the "top stone should be brought forth with shouting," of REELECTING those persons whose abilities have been matured by the experience of two years; and who alone can with efficacy finish the great work of establishing public faith and justice, and securing respect abroad, and happiness and prosperity at home. When these great objects are affected, fickleness will not be so likely to blast our rising prospects.

By Capt. SMITH, from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the demon of insurrection and riot had again infested that place, and had produced an affray, in which several persons had been killed; and which ended in the interference of the military, who made prisoners of several of the rioters, and secured them in prison. We also learn that in the absence on shore of the Captain of one of the French 74 guns ships lying there, the crew rose on the Lieutenant and obliged him to conduct the ship to sea; previous to which she fired on a frigate which lay in the harbour, and obliged her to run out of the port.

The military preparations making in Spain, evince, that the English will not find it so easy a task as they imagine to make the Spanish Monarch "*concede.*" However desirous they may be of fingering the *Carolusses of Spain*, it is pretty certain that Charles the IVth will urge, what the Spanish artillery bear on their muzzles, "*Ultima ratio Regum*," rather than submit to any degrading terms of accommodation.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

Slanders on private characters are justly and universally reprobated: How much more ought unfounded aspersions on public bodies, or characters, to meet with general detestation!

It is the glorious privilege of freemen to think what they please, and to publish their sentiments with freedom and decency on all subjects, with which their interest is connected; but it is an high insult to the majesty of the people, to traduce those characters that their free suffrages have elected to public stations.

While a free press is an object of sacred regard to an enlightened people, a press that teems with lies and slanders, either thro ignorance or design in the conductor of it, is to be execrated as a pestilent engine of mischief.

Sychophants are of various descriptions: There are sycophants of power, persons and opinions: Neither of them possess any fixed principles: Sycophants of power are the obsequious tools of ambition; sychophants of persons are the blind idolators of individuals, whose smiles or frowns, or present sentiments, however variant or contradictory to former declarations, are the directory of their faith and practice; sychophants of opinion are those, who sacrifice their own sentiments on all occasions to what they conceive to be the popular ideas of the moment: All these characters are destitute of honor, and therefore detestable; but it may be queried whether the last, which comprehends the essentials of a demagogue is not the most injurious to society of the three. The views of the two first commonly terminate in personal considerations, and frequently without affecting society; the success of the latter depends on anarchy and confusion.

The Pennsylvania legislature is now in session.

The new Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was proclaimed in due form, in Philadelphia, on Thursday last.

The President of the United States was expected to arrive in that city the same day.

Yesterday No. 16789, was drawn a prize of £.3000, in the New-York City Lottery.

We have been favored by a gentleman of this city with the *Craftsman* to the 10th of July—those papers contain no account of a Naval Engagement.

Anecdote of the late Dr. Franklin.—When the Doctor first heard of the French Revolution, it was in the company of several persons who came to visit him at Philadelphia, when he could no longer go abroad; every one was wondering at the circumstance, and asking whether it was not very singular. The Doctor having heard them for some time, with his usual patience, at last replied—"Why I see nothing singular in all this, but, on the contrary, what might naturally be expected; the French have served an *apprenticeship* to *Liberty* in this country, and now that they are out of their time, they *have set up for themselves*."

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Packet Grantham. Bull, Falmouth, 49 days.
Brig Polly, Smith, Tobago, 22
Laritta, Sistare, St. Domingo, 30
Junus, Brutus, Sinimau, Cape-Francois
Sloop Friendship, Bird, Philadelphia
Sally, Soy, St. Eustatia, 16.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12/6.
INDENTS 7/2.
STATE SECURITIES 8/.

PRIZES
IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prize of 200*l.* 12,234

Prizes of 100*l.* 6111 19,573 21,062 22,611 16,717 20,679 10,865 3669 14,070

Prizes of 50*l.* 1779 17,804 6309 16,761 21,675

Prizes of 20*l.* 644 5401 12,999 14,258 15,038 17842 18,902 19,398 19,577 961 4059 12,207 20,529 11 20 1869 2865 10,384 15,085 17,335 21,700

Prizes of 10*l.* 2174 5321 7928 9159 11,841 12,801 13,059 16,353 20,413 23,727 1343 12,792 15,844 21,750 21,320 22,379 23,589 24,964 2716 3206 18,748 20,082 20,849 24,241

Prizes of 4*l.* drawn on Saturday 28 ult.

No. 398	2142	6526	9770	14669	17242	20868	23329
517	324	711	522	202	003	019	260
282	952	238	587	773	903	087	544
513	238	657	802	323	065	390	313
621	456	870	248	314	653	306	222
917	124	228	125	267	423	180	740
468	890	7897	271	548	194	818	034
758	837	606	10318	853	548	929	502
468	488	771	415	447	720	624	445
677	3799	274	749	559	18703	808	362
552	820	925	031	15591	208	192	416
463	694	178	852	093	871	877	570
691	721	952	483	205	509	314	527
1375	838	599	11987	834	554	21002	014
154	195	881	042	527	140	612	518
727	653	019	503	728	467	912	114
879	702	8493	856	545	738	488	399
813	201	388	119	310	587	164	24629
379	510	950	067	347	237	855	239
628	020	714	747	744	189	529	529
807	961	163	12845	304	551	437	773
610	546	198	191	606	829	642	476
876	384	316	749	16237	297	438	155
570	328	917	045	485	324	222	867
424	366	413	222	923	19023	084	
938	4399	805	494	267	673	123	
988	250	146	589	558	608	287	
163	685	455	182	301	820	518	
494	922	540	13476	849	682	600	
183	678	067	885	218	483	655	
549	460	485	004	043	624	590	
690	508	322	685	634	934	22548	
2593	031	830	163	557	381	342	
871	497	399	106	071	019	138	
805	5553	706	491	052	163	400	
236	669	080	825	991	997	164	
648	375	467	171	591	373	861	
304	157	226	097	17537	636	097	
441	983	9747	619	782	145	098	
380	208	524	14836	324	581	739	
508	6770	396	028	406	380	830	

Monday.

No. 7	2539	5701	9764	13983	16641	19175	22421
25	065	6996	148	937	112	922	23848
34	597	165	860	769	496	172	591
66	245	232	359	325	179	158	132
36	224	134	10982	505	373	218	138
285	824	297	211	962	798		730
318	959	978	442	479	17361	20029	941
158	861	721	696	900	491	806	24075
516	3240	862	144	364	316	169	593
882	656	981	407	131	904	546	803
742	788	026	947	668	484	278	842
812	161	267	593	14483	209	671	418
197	796	7590	759	472	359	068	449
545	167	697	259	128	755	093	772
687	624	169	11571	366	581	161	339
856	733	393	421	780	158	336	873
979	973	505	144	910	514	211	747
130	4782	014	606	078	972	350	791
727	686	348	578	586	313	770	961
1073	205	416	706	525	18483	21451	914
413	676	626	092	423	859	183	
102	065	935	952	468	634	645	
146	642	212	830	022	353	791	
364	037	974	725	382	439	480	
352	626	8000	225	15463	752	802	
009	662	519	839	891	030	702	
484	050	409	361	900	898	454	
548	532	463	693	496	318	162	
060	854	510	868	274	170	803	
315	421	222	990	249	358	911	
377	287	215	611	559	213	265	
2770	185	698	12195	482	517	22890	
651	737	735	815	839	19878	472	
774	813	097	798	16835	758	826	
751	098	111	069	276	543	790	
455	5736	236	976	326	959	207	
773	045	9773	558	463	642	691	
160	790	997	624	190	584	901	
678	710	141	022	832	858	523	
622	385	309	138	527	106	386	
803	113	984	331	044	908	874	

FROM THE FARMER's JOURNAL.

A Paper, recently eſtabliſhed at *Danbury*, State of Connecticut.

SONG,

Tune——"*The Huntſman is up.*"

WRITTEN BY A LADY.

IN a mouldering cave, in deſert retir'd,
Bright Genius ſat ſighing alone,
Since SHAKESPEAR her friend, and great MILTON expir'd,
Only echo attends to her moan.

By HOMER and VIRGIL ſhe once was addreſs'd,
And ſought for by all in that age,
By *Athens* rever'd, and by GAY was careſs'd,
And POPE try'd her heart to engage.

She deign'd to give laws to the *Perſians* and *Medes*;
To *Britannia* ſhe then took her flight;
The ſages with pleaſure recorded her deeds,
And ADDISON prov'd they were right.

JOVE call'd her a coquet,—declar'd in his rage
He would humble her arrogant pride,
That modern bards ſhould refuſe her a page,
And with poverty ſhe ſhould reſide.

Then wept the fair Goddeſs with tranſparent tears,
At the harſh and unwelcome decree,
When TRUMBULL and BARLOW in viſion appear,
With power to ſet Genius free.

The *Conqueſt of Canaan* they laid at her feet,
The author adores her they ſay;
Brave HUMPHREYS found out her ſacred retreat,
That's often frequented by JAY.

She ſmil'd approbation on patrons ſo kind,
Politely to each gave her hand;
The hill of *Parnaſſus* to them ſhe reſign'd,
And their worth ſhe proclaim'd thro the land.

VIENNA, June 16.

AS ſoon as the news arrived here that the Brabanters had deſired aſſiſtance from Pruſſia, a Council was held by his Majeſty with all his Miniſters, when it was reſolved to require a categorical anſwer from Pruſſia upon this ſubject.

PARIS, June 26.

The Court of Spain have demanded of our Court, the ſuccours ſtipulated by the family compact, and exiſting treaties, in caſe it ſhould be involved in a war. The general voice ſeems to reprobate a compliance; and it is believed the Aſſembly, when the affair comes before them, will give a flat negative.

LONDON.

THE queſtion, "are we to have a war?" has thruſt "how d'ye do?" out of place; and as no perſon can give a proper anſwer to this queſtion, the quantity of *ſuppoſes*, *conjectures* and *if's*, are really wonderful.

The moſt notorious and notified Prince of pick pockets has given inſtructions to his attorney to proſecute a printer for a libel on his character—and why not he, as well as other great men?

It is not generally known, that thoſe perilous rocks on the Welſh coaſt, called the "biſhop and his clerks," derive their name from an incident which happened near 200 years ago. A fleet of merchantmen, coming home from Spain, were wrecked upon them, and only Miles Biſhop, with John and Henry Clarke, were preſerved on the fragment of a maſt. Hence the appellation took its riſe.

Thanks to the conſtitution of the government under which we live, that the liberty even of the loweſt ſubject ſhall no more be invaded with impunity than that of the higheſt.—A verdict was lately given againſt the Mayor of Londonderry for illegally impriſoning a poor man five days. Damages 300l.

The art of making perukes was invented at Paris, about the end of the reign of Lewis XIII, and people then gave over the uſe of Calottes ornamented with a double row of hair, quite ſtraight or frizzed. The Abbe la Riviere firſt ſet the example: His peruke weighed two pounds. Theſe head dreſſes were heavy, and of an enormous ſize, until 1680, when the Sieur Ervais deviſed a method of curling the hair. Perukes then became real ornaments, and ſeemed to baniſh the marks of old age.

Antimony, the remedy ſo celebrated, was diſcovered by a German monk, named Baſil Valentine, who, ſearching for the philoſopher's ſtone, and having thrown to the hogs what remained after ſome of his experiments, obſerved, that thoſe who ſwallowed it, after being violently purged, became much fatter. He took it into his head to make a trial of it upon ſome of his brother monks; but, as the doſe was too ſtrong, they all died. Hence comes the name of antimoine in French, which has been given to this mineral ſubſtance.

Burying grounds were not eſtabliſhed until the year 200. People before were interred in the highways, and ancient tombs are ſtill to be ſeen on the roads leading to Rome. Hence theſe words, ſo often repeated in epitaphs, *Sta viator*: Stop traveller.

In 1474, the phyſicians and ſurgeons of Paris repreſented to Louis XI. that ſeveral people of diſtinction were afflicted with the ſtone, and that it would be of the higheſt utility to anatomy to examine, in a living ſubject, that part of the human body which is the ſeat of this diſorder. They therefore requeſted his majeſty, that he would order a perſon, named Franc Archer, who had been ſubject to this malady, and who was condemned to be hanged, to be delivered into their hands. This being granted, the firſt operation of cutting for the ſtone was performed publicly at Paris, in the burying ground of St. Severin. The criminal was completely cured in the ſpace of a fortnight, and obtained, beſides his pardon, a conſiderable reward. We cannot here help obſerving, that this is a ſtriking inſtance of the viciſſitudes of life, ſince, to be cured of his diſorder, it was neceſſary that this unhappy man ſhould be condemned to the gallows.

NEWPORT, AUGUST 19.

ADDRESS

TO THE PRESIDENT *OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

SIR,

IMPRESSED with the livelieſt ſentiments of gratitude and affection, the citizens of Newport ſalute you on your arrival in this State, and wiſh to expreſs their joy on this intereſting occaſion.

The preſent circumſtances of this town forbid ſome of thoſe demonſtrations of gratitude and reſpect, which the citizens of our ſiſter States have diſplayed on a ſimilar occaſion; yet we rejoice in this opportunity of tendering the richeſt offering which a free people can make—hearts ſincerely devoted to you, and to the government over which you preſide.

We anticipate with pleaſing expectation the happy period when, under the auſpicious government of the United States, our languiſhing commerce ſhall revive, and our loſſes be repaired—when commerce at large ſhall expand her wings in every quarter of the globe, and arts, manufactures and agriculture be carried to the higheſt pitch of improvement.

May kind Providence long continue your invaluable life, and in the progreſſive advancement of the United States, in opulence, order and felicity, may you realize the moſt glorious proſpect which humanity can exhibit to an enlightened and benevolent legiſlator; and when you ſhall ceaſe to be mortal, may you be aſſociated to the moſt perfect ſociety in the realms above, and receive that retribution for your diſintereſted and extenſive ſervices, which the JUDGE of all the earth will beſtow on the friends of piety, virtue and mankind.

By Order,

H. MARCHANT, Moderator.

THE ANSWER.

TO THE FREEMEN *OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Receive with emotions of ſatisfaction the kind addreſs of the citizens of Newport on my arrival in this State.

Although I am not ignorant how much the worthy inhabitants of this town have been injured in their circumſtances by their patriotic ſufferings and ſervices; yet I muſt be allowed to ſay, that nothing on their part has been wanting to convince me of their affection to myſelf, and attachment to the government over which I am appointed to preſide.

I requeſt, gentlemen, you will be perſuaded that I take a due intereſt in your particular ſituation; and that I join with you in anticipating the happy period, when, in our country at large, commerce, arts, manufactures and agriculture, ſhall attain the higheſt degree of improvement.

My expreſſions would but faintly communicate my feelings, ſhould I enlarge beyond the proper limits of an anſwer to your addreſs, in evincing my ſenſibility of your affectionate wiſhes for my felicity in the preſent and future ſtate of exiſtence.—It will be a better proof of my zeal for the proſperity of the inhabitants of this town, and their fellow-citizens of this State, to loſe no opportunity of attending to the advancement of their intereſts, in combination with the general welfare of the community.—This I ſhall do with unfeigned ſatisfaction—And may all the happineſs be theirs, which can reſult, in their ſocial character, from the uniform practice of induſtry, virtue, fraternal kindneſs, and univerſal philanthropy.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS FROM THE *CLERGY.*

TO GEORGE WASINGTON *PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

SIR,

WITH ſalutations of the moſt cordial eſteem and regard, permit us the Clergy of Newport, to approach your perſon, intreating your acceptance of our voice in conjunction with that of our fellow-citizens, to hail you welcome to Rhode-Iſland.

Shielded by Omnipotence, during a tedious and unnatural war,—wiſe, as a meſſenger ſent from Heaven, in conducting the councils of the cabinet—and, under many embarraſſments, directing the operations of the field; Divine Providence crowned your temples with unfading laurels, and put into your hand the peacefully-waving olive-branch. Long may you live, Sir, highly favored of GOD and beloved of men, to preſide in the grand council of our nation, which, we truſt, will not ceaſe to ſupplicate Heaven, that its ſelect and divine influences may deſcend and reſt upon you, endowing you with "grace, wiſdom, and underſtanding," to go out and in before this numerous and free people; to preſide over whom Divine Providence hath raiſed you up.

And therefore—before GOD, the Father of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, in whom all the families both in heaven and earth are named, according to the law of our office and in bounden duty—we bow our knee—beſeeching him to grant you every temporal and ſpiritual bleſſing—and that, of the plentitude of his grace, all the families of theſe wide extended realms, may enjoy, under an equal and judicious adminiſtration of government, peace and proſperity, with all the bleſſings attendant on civil and religious liberty.

SAMUEL HOPKINS,
Paſtor of the 1ſt Congregational Church.
GARDNER THURSTON, *Paſtor of the 2d Baptiſt Church.*
FREDERICK SMITH, *Paſtor of the United Brethren.*
WILLIAM BLISS, *Paſtor of the Sabbatarian Baptiſt Church.*
WILLIAM SMITH, *Rector of Trinity Church.*
MICHAEL EDDY, *Paſtor of the 1ſt Baptiſt Church.*
WILLIAM PATTEN, *Paſtor of the 2d Congregational Church.*

Newport, Auguſt 17, 1790.

THE ANSWER.

TO THE CLERGY *OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT IN THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſalutations of the Clergy of the town of Newport, on my arrival in the State of Rhode-Iſland, are rendered the more acceptable, on account of the liberal ſentiments and juſt ideas which they are known to entertain reſpecting civil and religious liberty.

I am inexpreſſibly happy, that, by the ſmiles of Divine Providence, my weak but well-meant endeavors to ſerve my country, have hitherto been crowned with ſo much ſucceſs, and apparently give ſuch ſatisfaction to thoſe in whoſe cauſe they were exerted. The ſame benignant influence, together with the concurrent ſupport of all real friends to their country, will ſtill be neceſſary to enable me to be in any degree uſeful to this numerous and free people, over whom I am called to preſide.

Wherefore I return you, Gentlemen, my hearty thanks for your ſolemn invocation of Almighty GOD, that every temporal and ſpiritual bleſſing may be diſpenſed to me; and that, under my adminiſtration, the families of theſe States may enjoy peace and proſperity, with all the bleſſings attendant on civil and religious liberty.—In the participation of which bleſſings may you have an ample ſhare.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 4.

The Preſident *having ſafely arrived at* Powles'-Hook, *was pleaſed to return the elegant barge which conveyed him over, to the citizens who preſented it; with the following* letter *to Captain* Thomas Randall, *of this city, a copy of which has been kindly communicated for inſertion.*—

New-York, Auguſt 30th, 1790.

SIR,

ON the 2d of May, 1789, I wrote you, requeſting that my acknowledgments might be offered to the gentlemen who had preſented an elegant barge to me, on my arrival in this city. As I am, at this moment about commencing my journey to Virginia, and conſequently ſhall have no farther occaſion for the uſe of the barge, I muſt now deſire that you will return it, in my name, and with my beſt thanks, to the original proprietors: At the ſame time I ſhall be much obliged if you will have the goodneſs to add, on my part, that in accepting their beautiful preſent, I conſidered it as a pledge of that real urbanity, which, I am happy in declaring, I have experienced on every occaſion during my reſidence among them; that I ardently wiſh every ſpecies of proſperity may be the conſtant portion of the reſpectable citizens of New-York; and that I ſhall always retain a grateful remembrance of the polite attention of the citizens in general, and of thoſe in particular to whom the contents of this note are addreſſed.

I am, with ſentiments of regard and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, G. WASHINGTON.

Thomas Randall, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.

Doubts and uncertainty reſt on the politics of Europe: War or no war is the queſtion—even *conjecture* is at fault—and *probability* can find no object to fix on—Ere this, Spain has doubtleſs given a categorical anſwer to Great-Britain—The aſpect of public affairs in the Eaſtern Hemiſphere is very intereſting.—France can hardly keep herſelf out of a quarrel betwixt Spain and England; and there are ſome circumſtances which induce an opinion, that both Democrats and Ariſtocrats may think it for their intereſt at this juncture to have the attention of the people employed on ſome *new* object.—Should both parties, tho' on different principles, unite to urge a war—the proſpect of that event will be ſtrengthened.

Accounts of a warlike complexion abound in every foreign publication—and the concurrence in the ſame idea from all quarters, is ſtrikingly obvious.—Should they finally evaporate in *fumo*—the expences incurred will fall little ſhort of thoſe attendant on actual hoſtilities.

NOTICE.

☞ *ALL perſons having demands againſt the Houſehold of the* PRESIDENT *of the United States, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement, at his late Dwelling in* Broad-Way, *before the 15th of September.* Auguſt 31, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, *the houſe occupied* by the ſubſcriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.			Dols.
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto. do.	600
			Dollars,	1200.

In teſtimony whereof I have ſigned the preſent for publication. HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the firſt of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceaſed; it has ſeven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole Houſe—a convenient out-Houſe in the rear, with a Coach-Houſe, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN.

(2 w. t. f.) *Corporation Dock.*

Juſt publiſhed,

(In II Vols. bound and lettered) and to be ſold by the Editor of this paper, *Price* 13s.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY,

In a ſeries of LETTERS to a reſpectable CITIZEN of PHILADELPHIA.

Containing Sentiments on a
MODE of DOMESTIC EDUCATION,

Suited to the preſent ſtate of *Society*, *Government*, and *Manners*, in the United States of America,

And on the Dignity and Importance of the
FEMALE CHARACTER.

Interſperſed with a variety of intereſting ANECDOTES.

By ENOS HITCHOCK, D. D.

The following account of the above, is contained in a letter to a gentleman in this city.

"The deſign of this work is to ſhow the great importance of early education, by exhibiting the portrait of a family in which this great object was attended to. In this family were a ſon and daughter, whoſe early education was ſuperintended by their parents, and particularly by their mother. The ſeveral ſteps which were taken to inſtil into their young minds, ſentiments of virtue, and to form good habits, are repreſented in ſuch a manner, as to render the whole a moſt pleaſing picture. The letters are interſperſed with judicious obſervations, intereſting anecdotes, and refined ſentiments, tending to develope the ſubject. It is written in an agreeable mannner, and a familiar ſtyle: Precepts are enforced by a pleaſing narrative; the beſt way of communicating inſtruction. The ſcene is not laid in any particular place, but it is left to the reader's imagination to place it in what part of America he pleaſes.

☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.*——*Price* 1s.